

The Argentine question.

In our national tele-dramatic tragedy, or comedy, (whichever our readers may please consider it) the plot thickens, and the *glouvenant* approaches. Act II opened with a view of Rosario; now the scenes are shifted, and Act III presents us an army on march, with Cordoba in the distance. As we anticipated, Mitre will not cross the Paraná, but rather strike for the interior, where the President is endeavoring to recover from the effects of a shattered constitution, and where, we are led to believe, the people are tired of quack politicians. The army of operations under General Emilio Mitre is ready to march: we are not told its force, but it must include at least 6 or 8,000 men. The Corban prisoners form a battalion and Baigorria's escort, a regiment; probably the rest will be made up of infantry of the line and our city-guards, since we would be dangerous to count much on our cavalry. In spite of the difficulties of so distant an expedition and the hostility of Derqui's stragglers, we fully believe that Cordoba will offer no more resistance than Rosario. If San can assemble a respectable contingent, the enemy's tactics will be, to dodge about Mitre's army and cut off supplies and re-inforcements.

As some weeks must elapse before we hear of movements by land, it is said that the authorities intend to gratify the public suspense and curiosity by a naval engagement. It is, however, improbable that we shall have to report important results, for three reasons viz. 1st because every attempt, since the death of Admiral Brown, to get up a sea-fight has proved abortive. 2nd because the hot weather is coming in, and both parties alike will take their *siesta* until the affair is settled on shore. 3rd because the majority of the vessels opposed is said to stand at a broadside, and a mutual impulse of humanity prevents the common destruction.

In the absence of striking events by sea or land, our journals must fall back on city items, but here too there is a dearth; our Legislative Chambers have closed their 5th session, leaving unfinished the railway and telegraph projects. The Government, it is said, has required them to hold extraordinary sessions for the purpose of concluding such important matters, which must otherwise fall the victims of a lazy procrastination.

On the 29th ult a public funeral service was offered up, in Rosario, for the repose of the heroes who fell in Pavon, and a grand review was held in the Plaza; yet none of these brilliant displays has gained the favor of the Santafeños, who hold aloof in sullen determination. Mitre despatched a commission to exhumate the remains of Colonel Ortega who fell at Pavon; the search will be difficult, but it is probable that they will bring back some four bones as recipients of the intended honor, and the will being as good as the deed, it matters little whether said bones were formerly Pandillero or Clupandino; Ortega is not much the loser or gainer by their identity. Col. L. Diaz has asked permission to disarm all the estancias near the Arroyo del Medio, alleging that gaucho-brigands are numerous thereabouts: we should think this a strange method of protecting property in the vicinity. We hear that Derqui is negotiating between San'a Fé and Cordoba, and that Laprida has about 800 men in addition to these the President announced some Indians to escort him to Cordoba. Some troops under Lopez had revolted, for such is now the order of the day.

An amusing communication about the fleas has appeared in the Tribuna, in which a game at "hide and go-seek" is fully performed with all due solemnity and official correctness. The Gordian knot is evidently regarded by marine functionaries as a "trick of the loop."

Mentioning it goes the rounds of local table-talk, that Urquiza has written a manifesto which virtually extinguishes the powers at Paraná. Movement

of troops in Entre-Rios would augur that he looks out for himself, and is little concerned for anything that passes beyond his frontier. An Italian, if we believe report, was arrested at Gualeguaychú, for having enlisted men for Buenos Ayres, and sent to Concepcion: from that place he was forwarded to San José, but as nothing was heard of him or his escort, it is supposed he was shot, although equally probable that, true to his profession, he seduced his guards, bringing them to Mitre's camp.

Some troops of the line have left this city for Rosario, it is expected that certain battalions of the National Guard will be dismissed on furlough. Major Paz, and L. Col. Sarmiento are gone on the Cordoba expedition: we wish these modern Argonauts would bring back some of the fleas which San carried away.

Our Chambers have declared the President, Vice &c., &c. effete, and so, the position of the nation, before the time, is defined, as clear as mud. A noisy tumult was raised against Mitre for imposing, at Rosario, differential duties, but (like the child in the "Tribuna" with the gold tooth) it was found no such thing existed, and this saved the trouble of an explanation. Banchetta's bonds were overhauled, and the national expenditure is found to include 29,000 silver dollars for the President's house, a useless expense, since he is latterly not much at home. It is to be feared that Brazil will turn him for cash lent, unless the Peruvian President come down with the four millions, to purchase Derqui's assistance in the conquest of Bolivia.

Gen. Gelly proves his activity by frequent trips to and from Rosario, though his enemies say this is from his taste for aquatics contracted when Captain of the Port. Restra still carries the budget, to his own and his neighbors' satisfaction; and, on the whole, people are inclined to think "there's a good thing coming, if we wait a little longer."

European News.

The French packet having lain up at Rio to get painted, the *Paula* has come in the Brazilian steamer "Pirageme" which entered port on last Friday morning.

Like some of the preceding months, Sep. had passed without any remarkable change in Continental politics. In England a profound sensation was caused by the mishap to the Great Eastern which encountered a terrific gale on her outward passage, and was obliged to put back into Cork, very disabled. The Prince of Wales completed his military studies at the Curragh Camp, and was the guest of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a magnificent ball attended by 2,500 of the nobility and gentry of that brilliant capital. In London Stock Exchange, 10 failures were reported; and two Fire Insurance companies were formed among the leading ship-owners of merchants. The *Arusong* gun is turning out rather unfavorably. The demands for space in the Great Exhibition are coming in fast, but it is remarkable that the Irish Metropolis takes no part in the general enthusiasm. A mysterious chapter from *Moby Dick* has been brought to light by Ruggby: Mr. Guinness Hill is accused of kidnapping his own son, by giving him to common prostitutes, that an inheritance of £14,000 a year might fall to himself in the absence of issue by his wife, who is grand-daughter of Sir F. Burdett. It seems a parallel case with that of the Baron de Vidi; for, in both cases, the ends of the inhuman parent have been defeated. Extensive gold beds have been discovered in Nova Scotia. News from Australia relates much rioting between the Chinese and Europeans. Lord Clarendon in named as English Envoy at the coronation of the King of Prussia. The harvest in Great Britain though plentiful is fair and of good quality: in Ireland the potato blight is more general than it has ever been since 1846. The pauper statistics of the three kingdoms are very surprising, viz. England 37 per cent; Scotland 4 per cent; Ireland only 13. There is

talk of a marriage between the Prince of Wales and a Danish Princess, which, says the *Pays* must lead to a rupture with the court of Berlin. The Princess Alice is to reside in England even after her union with Prince Louis of Darmstadt.

The Emperor Napoleon is leading a retired life at Biarritz. The "Constitutionnel" denies that France will demand an inch of Italian soil. The Imperial councils promise no assistance to Poland, but advise that nation to confide in the generosity of Alexander II. French exhibitors have demanded more space at the World's Fair of 1867 than is allotted to all foreign nations together. Mr. Thouvenel has addressed a stirring note to the French Minister at Bern, requiring satisfaction for the recent violation of French territory at Ville-Grand, to which the Council of Geneva has refused, charging France with the same against Switzerland. Marshal Mc. Mahon tried an experiment in portable telegraphs at the Châlons camp, which proved very successful: he is about to be sent on a mission into Italy, with the view of permanently securing the present Papal frontier, and putting the integrity of the Roman States beyond risk of invasion. A squadron has been despatched to Yvetot another to Madagascar: in this island the death of the queen developed the succession on her son who is a Roman Catholic and friendly to Europeans. The interview between Napoleon III and the King of Prussia was to come off at Compiegne on Oct. 2. An increase in the marine and artillery is meditated. A new Russian church was opened at Paris; and a new life-belt invented for the army which enables the troops to go through platoon exercise in the water.

Movements in Spain are ominous: Christina has arrived on a visit, as also Marshal Narvaez, and these personages are supposed to bring with them O'Donnell's downfall. Meantime the pretender Don Juan has published a manifesto, refusing the crown of Mexico, as he yet hopes to rule the Spaniards. O'Donnell has fitted out 8 war steamers carrying 6,000 men, who are ordered to land at Vera Cruz and march on the capital of Mexico. It is understood that Spain and Austria have agreed to protect the Pope, in case of a French withdrawal. The Spanish navy is progressing rapidly: it counts 99 sailing ships & 75 steamers, which, with those in construction, gives a total of 137 guns and 20,610 horse-power.

The Italian question has retrograded. Sardinian ministers have called the Garibaldini, a factious rabble; Naples is not yet half-subdued; and all the nobility of that kingdom are protested against the Piedmontese domination as a sanguinary despotism. The list of protesting emigrants includes 31 princes, 25 dukes, 21 marquises and 14 chevaliers. General Goyon has marched strong divisions out of Rome to guard the frontier: the funeral service for the heroes of Castel-Fidardo was attended by the staffs of the French and Papal troops. On Sept. 29 Lamoricière's parole expired, and it was rumored that he would again organize an army for the Pope. Victor Emmanuel has been "starving" it in Florence; he declared (what every body knows) that Italian Italy is not yet effected. At Milan, Genoa and Naples, festivities were held on the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into the last-named city.

At Ragusa, in the Adriatic, a Russian fleet is expected, and as war is now raging between the Ottoman Porte and Montenegro, this looks like a hostile movement on the part of Russia. The Prince of Serbia has made common cause with the Montenegrins, and remote as are these provinces, this outbreak threatens the integrity of Turkey. Moldavia and Wallachia have snubbed the new Sultan, so that some millions of Christians, nominally subject to the Divan, throw off allegiance opposing the Turkish arms with energy & success. Omar Pasha is endeavoring, first to make head against Montenegro, but these hardy

mountaineers have made some terrible reprisals on the enemy.

The queen of King Otto of Greece narrowly escaped assassination, being fired at by a young man armed with a revolver. At Corfu the Empress of Austria went on board an English man of war, and was received with great honors, the yards being manned, the double-headed eagle hoisted, and the national hymn of Austria played by the band.

The vice-roy of Egypt went to pay fealty to Abdul Aziz, and was sorely hurt at the expenses incidental to his trip to the Bosphorus, amounting to £200,000. In Syria matters were quiet.

The Crimea has been visited by Alexander II, who is about to make also a tour of the Caucasus. In his quality of Greek Pope he founded a church of St. Vladimir, inspecting after the garçons of Sebastopol and Inkermann.

The coronation of King William of Prussia is to come off with great pomp; Marshal Mc. Mahon will represent France on the occasion. Complaints are afloat in England of the Prince Fred. William's bad treatment towards his wife, but, nothing is said of this unofficial quarters. The present movement to form a German debt under Prussian progress, already 40 vessels are enumerated.

Poland is a little less disturbed under the sway of General Lambert; rioting, however, continues in Warsaw, where the Germans are the principal objects of popular dislike. The Archbishop has forbidden his clergy taking part in political demonstrations.

The various nationalities of Austria are in a ferment: Hungarians, Galicians, Transylvanians and Venetians seem equally discontented, and it would be difficult for Francis Joseph, were he an angel of goodness, to satisfy the distinct, and almost jarring, claims of his constitutional subject *non omnes omnes*. Francis of Naples did not lose his kingdom until he granted a constitution and it is possible that the same may foreshadow serious evils to the house of Hapsburg.

Paper warfare.

Not all the smoke and roar of a siege-artillery, nor the strife of elements, nor the mimic terrors of the stage can paint the fury of an angry Editor, and the thunder invoked by his goose-quill. For some time we have anticipated a storm, but the *pempere* this week has fairly threatened to "knock us into immortal slush;" and the racy current of our colleague's vituperation, which flows from him with all the volubility, of "greased lightning," has carried away our best feelings, plunging us into open war.

Our terrible adversary has been riled somewhat, at Dan O'Hara's manly reply to the insults heaped on blood-red Cardinals &c. &c. Now, as the article was not ours, he is quite wrong to lay on us for a letter which he treats in one part as ours, in another as that of "a cheap in velvet" clothing; and finally as anonymous. The truth of Dan O'Hara's assertions appears from the indecent fury of our speculative colleague if the cap fits, wear it. By this strange chattering, the knooks intended for O'Hara are made to fall on our pate, and we are charged with having been a teacher of languages. Yet surely there is no harm in the fact, nor is Dan O'Hara at fault here. Without descending to bandy personalities with our opponent of Paraguay Rosario and San Fernando celebrity, we may remark that our experience in journalism is probably not inferior to his, and his reproach about a cobbler's keeping to his last, would apply to himself with double force, since his *forte* is evidently not writing, whatever it may be in the railway line. Neither can we submit to dictation from the Comm-Times until they can show at least half the number of subscribers we possess; for, in spite of our out-and-out patriotism, everyone in town (except some *carbones*) has declared the Tribuna to be correct in calling the Standard "the best foreign paper ever started

in this city." We do not court flattery, neither do we stand nonsense, whether it comes from diplomatic or X. X. diplomatic subjects.

Equal liberty to all, is our motto, but this does not permit ribaldry and abuse to be showered on our ministers; and we should be very sorry to apply such epithets to the dissenting clergymen of Buenos Ayres, as our colleague has but the supposed priest. It is very cool to advise Dan O'Hara to "keep cool" as if he were in the habit of throwing epithets or tumblers. The C. T. recommends us to observe the 9th commandment, which (Dunay version) says "covet not thy neighbor's wife," and as we have not committed bigamy nor yet monogamy, we reject the intimation.

In recounting the favor Irishmen have found in the U. States, we heartily thank his nation, and have well repaid all kindness, but, remember also that certain fellows, aptly called "Know-nothings," tarred and feathered our priests. As to vilifying the Comm. Times we have other occupation; it is useless to throw water on a dried rat; and much as we wish to see a host of Editorial brethren, we regret that our colleague is in a hopeless decline. Even a state physician with the golden halo of Gilead cannot prolong its expiring flicker, to the year 1861, nor drawing to a close will bring with it, the eaves of oblivion, the last puff of our blistering contemporary. As the Roman gladiator who compeared in the arena, held his sword over the victim's head till the spectators turned down their thumbs, we defer crushing our colleague by a semi-weekly or daily publication, until he has put his head in the sheets, and called our devil to despatch him without pain.

The recent gale.

Santa Rosa passed off so quietly this night that we had begun to congratulate ourselves on getting over the equinoctial gales; but, it seems we are doomed to suffer a perennial loss in shipping cast ashore, until we can get up a harbor or dock. In some respects this gale was singularly unfortunate, as in the stranding of the Mississippi, yet, on the whole, it was nothing, in point of damage, to the last year's, and we have reason to think no lives were lost. The chief destruction has been among small craft, as will be seen by the following catalogue of disasters.

The American barque "Carolina" ran aground opposite the Recoleta and the Hamburg brig "Heinrich Arens" opposite Belgrano; both lost their anchors.

The schooners "Rayo" and "Dolores" ran aground.

The *Diana* was struck by the "Mississippi" losing her bow sprit and foremast. The schooner "Carolina" was lost completely from a similar cause and the pilot boats "Marquita," "Dolores," "Rayo" and "Tomislav" aground on the beach.

The French barque "Eincelle" lost her anchor.

Various stories are in circulation regarding the "Mississippi." It appears, however, that she has sustained no injury, and hopes are entertained that the first high-tide will float her off. Some say it will be necessary to take out her engines, but the general opinion among professional men is, to get a canal; and another plan suggests attaching a number of barrels, which would have the same effect as crinolines in saving ladies who have fallen in the water. This vessel is insured in 150,000 silver dollars, but her loss would prove at present irreparable. Crowds of persons go down, daily, to the gas-house, for the purpose of viewing more nearly her huge bulk. We understand much praise is given to the captain & crew for their conduct on the trying occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN INVASION

On yesterday arrived from the pampas M. Louis Forest a Frenchman, late secretary to Callicura, bringing

news of an invasion by the Indians in great force. The *escuques* Oristó, Olencia and Callicura have united their tribes with the Chilian savages to pour down on us in the South and West: it is said they are moved to this hostility by Urquiza or Pelaez, who promised them all lands conquered from Buenos Aires, along with the cattle thereon.

Despatches from Col. Ocampo mention some Indians seen about 20 leagues south of Azul, and Col. Diaz also sighted various groups a few leagues beyond Cruz Alta. Their fighting men are estimated in 2000, but it seems they are not all assembled for Criso is waiting, at Cabeza de Buco, the arrival of Olencia, at the next full moon.

To repel the incursions of the red-men Government's order the following reinforcements to our frontier: General Hornes with 50 men; Major Gache with the 9th battalion to Azul; the rifle-company is on march to Cruz Alta; Capt. Gomez with Gen. Gelly's escort, to meet Lacasa near Guardia del Monte and march for the S. frontier-line.

The belief gains ground that Urquiza has thrown Derqui and his satellites overboard, having sent them word of his intentions, by Dr. Molinas; the rifle-company is on march to Cruz Alta; Capt. Gomez with Gen. Gelly's escort, to meet Lacasa near Guardia del Monte and march for the S. frontier-line.

We hear from San Luis that Col. Isaac has invaded that province to dethrone Saa, who will probably settle accounts with the former, not to his entire satisfaction. The interior provinces are in a frightful state of Thug legislation.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Railway collision.—The new Line o Chascomús has run foul of the Pan de Azúcar project. Superintendent Lamb is charged with incapacity, as asserting that a pound of feathers is heavier than a pound of lead. Mr. Haykins, on the other hand, is accused, of driving the "Times" bus across the line, with a view to upset the train.

Closed business.—The Legislative Chambers beg to state that for the present they have shut up shop; but as they have on hand a large stock, they hope to dispose of some lots before next session.

Widows, skins &c.—These articles are retained at 147 Piedra. Last week one Dan O'Hara was furnished with a Wolf's clothing, and Mr. Lamb with an ass's skin.

Our patron-saint.—St. Martin's day falls on next Monday, and is our civic holiday. Irishmen will be glad to hear, that this saint was uncle to St. Patrick; which establishes that Paddies and Potatoes are all compadres.

Statistics.—It is well to know our figures, for these are the strong proof of a nation's progress or decadence. Don Manuel Trelles has published vol. 2, of 1859, and though we have not received a copy we fully appreciate the valuable service of such a work.

Gold digging.—The artisan well Co. propose to sink 4,000 gold holes in the sh. t, hoping the shareholders, in looking for their money, may find water!

Colon & Victoria.—The ship going public is divided; one half goes to Colon, not to hear, but see the graceful baller company. The others go to Victoria to hear nothing, they understand (of the Bull's), and see less. Mene, Thierry and Corby are enchanting in their way.

Voloz.—This pilotboat now makes the run to Montevideo. It is said the *Epiglor* is destined for the same route.

Wool prices.—The news from Europe is so bad as many expected: prices of hides and wools are a little sustained, and have taken a favorable turn.

Correspondence.
To The Editor of the "Weekly Standard."

Dear Sir,
As the Editor ("in chief") I suppose of the "Commercial Times" has declared his intention to regard with *severe contempt*, any further criticisms upon his lucubrations, emanating either from the *Standard*, its readers or contributors, I am tempted by so much impunity to discharge my piquant even amidst the noise of the heavy editorial artillery.

It is amusing to notice some of the characteristics of the article in question, which possesses an *elegance and purity of diction*, for which its Editorial columns have lately become remarkable, and which is only to be acquired, I believe, in "Model" Republics.

The charge against him, of pertinaciously insulting every Irish, or Catholic reader of his paper, is, I believe, not a standing issue; it is a mendacious denial, beyond dispute, and almost every number of the Commercial Times since his accession to its management, affords abundant proof. The publication of Mr. O'Hara's letter seems to have effectually served the writer's object, that of pointing out a grossing abuse, for which there was no justification, and which the peculiar circumstances noticed by him, rendered more intolerable, and to guard his countrymen against contumacious a paper which appeared to derive a morbid pleasure from vilifying and misrepresenting what they held most sacred—their religion and its ministers;—and the manner in which the author of these vulgar sneers now winces, is enough proof that he feels the justice of the remark.

I have hope, however, that what has passed will be productive of much good, and that for the remaining short period left to the "Times," its Editors—major and minor—all abstain from venturing into their neighbours, and rather study to prepare their patient to die in peace with all men.

One word, in confidence, to yourself, if he be true as some people, perhaps uncharitably, assert, that the Editor of the "Times," still retains some disagreeable traits of his Irish origin, and that he wields heavier weapons than a gouse-cup to enforce his arguments, I caution you to be care, how you again provoke his natural inability by any sharp retorts, or learned quotations, liable to misinterpretation, and for my own part of a fighting race, I must pray you, to keep my card to yourself, and allow me to sign in great trepidation.

A degenerate scion of
Leadb'Doug O'Donnell.

VARIETIES.

The City of New York, on Wednesday, took out 55 cases of rifles, which cost 20,800.

The advices from the United States state that all the mills are in full activity with government contracts.

Portland break-water has just been completed at a cost of upwards of 900,000.

There were twelve large fires in London on Sunday. In one case a child was killed.

The question of burning instead of burying the dead is now being discussed in Paris in a manner becoming so grave a subject.

The two Russian ships of war composing the squadron of observation on the coast of Syria have been recalled to the Baltic.

The shipments of wheat and flour to the Continent continue very large, and the Irish purchases on Monday were generally at an average of 15 per quarter.

The death of the Earl of Fortescue places a garter, and the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire at the disposal of the government.

The King of Prussia, presented Abdul-Aziz the new Sultan, with the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle.

The estate of, Broome, Peebles-shire, has been purchased by Professor

Ferguson, of King's College, London, the eminent surgeon, for 12,000.

A photographer has purchased for 7,000, the exclusive right of photographing in the building for the International Exhibition of 1869.

The steamer Victoria, belonging to the Inter-Colonial Mail Company, reported to be wrecked near Otago, was insured on a time policy at Lloyd's for 25,000.

The subscriptions collected for a German fleet in the principal towns of Prussia already amount to upwards of 15,000.

General Cialdini has been dining on board the British admiral's ship of Naples, and has given in return a grand dinner to the English officers.

An Italian royal decree declares the ports of Naples and Palermo to be warehousing ports, at which merchandise may be warehoused and imported free of charge.

British Library Soirée.

In the annals of the British public of this city, an account of last Wednesday's festivities should hold an important place. The motive for such assembly as is found in the recent report of the British Library to a more spacious tenement, and it was judged fit to enlist public protection by a formal inauguration. The site of apartments was newly furnished, and invitations were issued by the committee, to the several members and their friends, to attend a musical performance by the Glee Club.

At 7 P. M. the company began to arrive, and we were happy to perceive that the fair sex took as keen an interest in the proceedings, by taking so evident an interest in the meeting. Among the ladies present we noticed Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jacobson, Mrs. Gelling, Mrs. Cutts, the Misses Keane, Miss Nicholson &c. The gentlemen of the Glee Club under the able direction of Mr. Marshall opened the concert with the pretty chorus "Life's a hummer" which met with well-deserved applause. Two or three baritone songs were rendered with equally good effect.

After a brief interval, Mr. Barclay, hon. sec. of the British Library, addressed the assembly in these words: "The friends and supporters of this Institute are no doubt aware that we have been lately obliged to change our premises on being ejected from the apartments formerly held by the Library. This has involved on some expense, and was at first regarded as a misfortune; yet what seemed disadvantageous has really turned out a signal benefit, in putting us in possession of the present commodious range of chambers. By paying a slight increase of rent and purchasing new furniture, we have been enabled to give the Library some *edit*, and shed additional claims for the support we solicit of the British public. I am happy to say that the out-going committee left in our hands a round sum to the credit of the Institute, and this it was determined should, at least in part, be devoted to the acquisition of standard works. In this item, it is proper to mention that a certain gentleman has generously offered to give £10 for the old Encyclopedia Britannica, in case we would order the new edition by Black. This proposal has been accepted, and that splendid work will soon adorn these shelves. To one who rightly appreciates the value of an Institute like this, it must seem that a due attention has not heretofore been consecrated to its progress. I do not know the history of this Library, and should like to hear the remarks of those who are longer connected with it than myself, but it is not rash to hope that it is but in its infancy and destined yet to confer important benefits on our British society. At first it was a mere collection of books, then a Reading-Room was added, and now it is gradually assuming the character of a Lyceum. Let it be our object to promote it still more by making it a 'go-ahead.' Let us hope these friendly meetings will have frequent repetition, and serve to unite more and more our English-speaking community. Our funds are of course limited, the annual subscription being

only 100 s. Yet as we have at present 160 members, the Library is self-supporting, and needs no extraneous assistance. It is only in the event of unusual expenses, such as our late removal and new furniture, (which cost us nearly 3,400 s.) supplied with a proposed increase of useful works, that we call upon our friends to lend a small pecuniary contribution. The present occasion being proper for a *donation*, we solicited the services of the Glee Club, and these gentlemen have kindly come to give an attraction to the meeting; it had been proposed to hold a *convention*, but for this, our rooms are not wholly adapted. It will suffice to say that we wish now to give a fresh impulse to the British Library, by enlisting the support of the British residents for its peculiar benefit, it is intended. Of the gentlemen here present, there are some whose remarks could give more insight into this subject, and I therefore beg their assistance in the matter.

The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow on rising said:

"After the very lucid observations of our able secretary, we can but feel that the Institute deserves our warmest adherence, and I am sure all will agree in the tribute of thanks to the gentlemen on my left who have given us such a musical treat. Speaking of the Library, I should wish to know something of its history who was the founder, or who gathered the first few volumes that formed the nucleus of these works that now look down on us from their shelves. Books are our best companions; we cannot at all times find society to our choice, but here we can commune with the greatest spirits that have ever lived; those heroes of thought and mind who themselves read books when they lived, and found, in them, solace when they died. We all know the value of reading, but we know, too, that we cannot read everything. It is, then, important that we study standard works and cannot too highly praise the magnificent Encyclopedia Britannica. Knowledge must not be taken in homopathic doses, for, the homopathic system with its infinitesimal *Recipes* would seem to say, the less we take the better; and so, perhaps it were better to take none. Public libraries are of great antiquity: the first was founded at Athens about 530 years before Christ, and what a stirring age was that! Cyrus was then endeavoring to form a broad-based empire in the East; Zoroaster was teaching his philosophy in Persia; the Chinese were learning from Confucius that knowledge which they yet remember. Pythagoras was in Egypt, stealing the sciences which he was to bring back into Greece. Such was the epoch in which the King of Athens resolved to perpetuate among the Grecian youth that learning which was imparted by renowned Philosophers. And when Epictetus wrote, his celebrated work, he addressed it to those who thought; 'If he had said to those who thought, they thought, but thought not' he would have been nearer the mark, but had fewer readers; and so he dedicated it to those who thought," showing his address in his address. In the great collection of Alexandria were found 700,000 volumes, forming a monument of science such as the world has never, before or since, possessed. And when those vellum-covered manuscripts and gold-edged pages were used to warm the water of the barbarians, bath; there was a terrible conflagration, and when that flame went out, the light of ancient knowledge in this world was extinguished.

Besides knowing the first founder of this Library, I would like to know the first books collected, and even the very first work proposed for the most give us an index of the mind of him to whom we owe this Institution: his mind must have a great influence on those who come to read the works of his selection; for there are certain intelligences which in spite of us, mould our very ideas. This fact of the first work chosen is moreover momentous: the first book published in this country was the Catechism, and we can observe the fidelity with which the uni-

vers still cling to it; the first book in English America was a Psalm-book, proverbially dear to those stout old Puritans, in search of whom the Lord sailed out two nations to find a new colony; and here these psalms yet sung in a certain nasal tone by their descendants; the first work printed in England was on the game of chess, and much of that nearly staid is perceptible in English character. Nelson was said to arrange his ships as a skilful player does his pieces, and Wellington, at Waterloo, showed his battalions in a manner that forms he understood the game of chess—When the Spanish Armada was sweeping the seas and threatened invasion to Britain, we checked the Spanish king without moving the English Queen. The first work published in Germany was the Bible, and since that day Germany has given to the world 3,500,000,000 of books.

In this Library the number of volumes is very limited, every class and department has yet to be filled up: this however can only be effected by the concurrence of all, and I feel gratified to say that, among the fair sex, this Institute has won golden opinions; a verdict, which I trust, will be confirmed by all the gentlemen present.

Mr. Krabbe, being called upon, said:

I came here, without the intention of saying anything, but I have since changed my mind. When I was leaving home Mrs. Krabbe said to me "Now, I know you'll be speaking to-night," and indeed the subject of the meeting is of such interest that I cannot omit to pass some observations. This Library is very small, and I believe heretofore badly attended for at least, I have often seen for books and been told that such works were not in the Institute. Others too have made a similar complaint. What we require is a good collection of volumes, and a reading-room where the young men of our society may pass an agreeable evening, and derive valuable instruction. When I was in Rio Janeiro, quite a youth, we had there, I remember, a long hall, more capacious than all these premises, and furnished with a double row of books. In the centre was a reading-table and every night some 20 or 30 young men were seen there, improving themselves by self-instruction. Of these self-taught men, some became eminent for their attainments. They may not be able to rival men of a collegiate education, but they hold respectable positions in life, and some of them are my personal friends. I do not hesitate to say that they owe their advancement to that Library, and I strongly recommend this institution to the British public of our city.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch clergyman, said:

I have but to coincide in the opinions already expressed, and join in the vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Glee Club. At the same time I congratulate the members of the Library on the evident improvement in their premises. Everyone of us owes the Institute our strongest sympathies, and if there is any one present who is not a member, I advise him to put down his name at once. Moreover this is a prosaic age and we can do nothing without money; I feel, therefore, confident that an effort will be made to push on the useful working of the Library, by the contribution of a small sum, each giving his mite for the purpose.

Here the Glee Club gave two pretty airs, the refrain of the first being "Grown, love, to morrow, but, Kiss me to-day" and the exact echo of the voices did equal justice to the music and words. The second "give us good wine" deserved an encore; but, being rather jolly for the occasion, Mr. Goodfellow enquired if such were the sentiments of the committee.

The gentlemen then retired to smoke or converse; and the ladies escorted by their friends, made a circuit of the Library, admiring the excellent arrangement of the books, and highly pleased with the neat *casualty* of the Reading-rooms.

All being again seated, Mr. Wells

President of the B. Clerks' Association, was called for in a round of acquaintance, he said: Ladies & Gentlemen, it strikes me I have nothing to say, but if you make me say something, I would congratulate the British Library for being the origin of several ramifying societies that we now possess. Already we have the British Clerks; and I am happy to see many of my pupils here to-night. The Glee Club too has joined us, and may become, I trust, an official part of the Library. (Cries of "yes" from the Club.) There is yet another useful branch for which we have abundant materials; I mean a "debating society." Some of our young friends can form a circle to meet on stated evenings and express their sentiments, with what eloquence they may command, on divers subjects. It can be productive of no harm, and will, at least, strengthen social relations. Even around me, I see elements on which to base this idea. Let me hope that it will meet with approval. I had wished we were favored with the eloquence of Mr. Boyd, having on my own account not a word more, to observe.

Mr. Williamson, felt quite certain that a vote of thanks to the ladies should be passed, (loud applause) and Mr. Krabbe seconded the vote, which he declared unanimously. To this Mr. Smith was required to answer; but he briefly expressed himself on the grounds of a headache.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Smith, on the part of self and fellows, expressed the pleasure they felt in affording entertainment to the company, and begged to assure all present that the Glee Club hoped such friendly meetings would find repetition.

Mr. Barclay then declared the soiree terminated, and the Glee Club having entoned "God save the Queen," all present stood up to sing the National Anthem.

The company separated about 10 1/2 P. M.

ARRIVALS AND EXPORTS.

October 27.

Brazil, barque "Clementina" from Bahia Sept 29 to Liverpool, with 210 pipes *cacha*, 334 bbls sugar 28 pipes tobacco.

Amer. S. S. "Mississippi" from Montevideo with 160 passengers & general cargo.

Eng. war-steamer "Ardent" from Montevideo.

Hamburg, barque "Bradlin" from Montevideo to order in ballast.

31.

Amer. ship "Minerva" from Boston Aug. 22 to Zimmermann, with 11 casks oysters, 10 do corned, 50 pickles, 253,000 ft. pine & mast planks.

Orient. S. S. "Doloresitas" from Rosario.

Nov. 1.

Ital. barque "Sofia" from Genoa, July 23, to Schiffino, with wine, oil and macaroni.

2.

Amer. brig, "Ella Maria" from Glasgow, Aug. 12, to Gelling with 145 tons coal, and dry goods.

Ital. brig "Apollo" from Genoa Aug. 28, to Capri, with 132 passengers, 55,000 tiles, 25 cases *oil*.

3.

Ital. brig "Calatafimi" from Marsala Aug. 23 to Bertarelli with 87 passengers & 30,000 tiles.

4.

French war-steamer "Fulminante" from Montevideo.

Braz. brig "Benjamin" from Brazil, to Guimaraens with 237 qd jerked beef & 25 boxes tallow.

Span. brig "Barcelo" from Havana, to Freyer with 4,668 qd jerked beef, 198 cases tallow, 165 dry cows hides 20 horses do.

5.

Ital. brig "Castellani" from Marsala Aug. 23 to Bertarelli with 87 passengers & 30,000 tiles.

6.

French war-steamer "Fulminante" from Montevideo.

7.

Amer. barque "Lono Star" to foreign ports in ballast.

8.

Ital. brig "Lazio" from Genoa, to Danish golts "Challenge" (Hild)

Dutch, brig "Hooite Wicher" to London with 9,995 dry hides, 1,347 salted horse do. 35 bales horsehair 31 do. nutria skins, 30 do. hide-cuttings,

80 do. sheepskins 95 do. tobacco, 16,400 horns.

30

Eng. steam-packet "Mersey" to Rio Janeiro.

Ital. pole-car "Tuffinelli" to Genoa.

Nov. 1.

Eng. war-steamer "Ardent" to Panama.

Eng. barque "Omha" to Liverpool with 704 tons bone-ust, 120 bales sugar, 94 do. horsehair, 214 tobacco, 45 bales copper ore, 854 salted cow hides, 300 boxes maize grease, 59 bales sheepskins, 9,900 horns, 4,100 horns, 3,925 salted horse hides, 43 bales wool, 63 pipes tallow, 1 bale nutria.

Amer. ship "Mary Goodell" to Calao, in ballast.

2.

Paraguay. S. S. "Ypona" to Asuncion.

Amer. war-steamer "Pulaski" up the river.

Pitagoes, Amer. pilot-boat "G. H. Townsend."

3.

Paraguay, Braz. brig, "Agio da Prata" with 510 tons beef.

Havre, French barque "Etiennelle" with 100 bales wool, 46 do. sheepskins, 16 do. horsehair, 18 bags do. S. bales goatskins, 5 ostrich feathers, 480 boxes tallow, 87 dry cow hides.

Rosario, Or. cut. S. "Doloresitas" Rosario. Eng. S. "Expiador"

Marriage.

On the 23rd inst. by the Revd. James Smith, of the Scotch Church, Captain Simon Pearson of the American brig "Lizzie Bliss" to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. William Arthur of Buenos Ayres.

Important Notice.

Persons, of the town or country, having any business to transact either at the Government House or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at.

N.º 40 calle San Martin.

N. 10p.

Wanted an office.

On the ground floor, and not far from the *Hidra* one or two rooms in the first patio would suit. Apply at this office.

Ploughman.

A man in this capacity, possessing excellent testimonials from families in the country, who he has served several years, in his search of employment. Apply at this office.

Weddingrings &c.

George H. James begs to inform the public that he has received a new assortment of gold and silver jewelry. Weddingrings of all sizes and superior quality on hand. All kinds of work in the precious metals made to order—Calle Buenos Orden 255—257.

Negrette Rams.

40 selected Negret Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Humboldt" are for sale in the Barracas de Solis, calle Sili, No. 57 & 59 corner of Potosi.

For further particulars apply to Direccion de Negret, Calle Muro No. 128.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool on any Government for building up on the estate, to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Republica, with 120 to 150 acres, to Calvo, Cagall, Olayo, & C. J. Lynch, Calle Mayo No. 39, or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 39.

English Education.

A newly set up man, wants a situation, in one or two families in the city, (resuburbs thereof, to teach a young of Contreras English, mathematics, and other subjects, in the Barracas de Solis, calle Sili, No. 57 & 59 corner of Potosi.

References can be given to several persons of high respectability in the city. Buenos Aires 4th Nov. 1861, at plantation No. 5 Calle Sili Mayo.

Henry O. Murphy.

Respectfully offers his services as a Wool Broker, or in any other kind of commerce. He is a person, who will be content to undertake any business, and under their orders to his office, calle Contreras, Plaza 11 de Septiembre or to Mr. Michael Duggan, Rosario. A. Baker, agent at Buenos but may be a child him will be attended to.

